

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF SOME BRAZILIAN ANGIOSPERMS

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The material for this study was collected by the senior author while he was serving as research taxonomist at the Instituto de Botânica of São Paulo, Brazil. The chromosome numbers were determined by the senior author and the material was identified by the junior author, with the exception that *Justicia leucophloea* was determined by Mr. Dieter Wasshausen.

The methods used in the cytological studies are identical to those described in a previous paper (Coleman, 1968). A complete set of voucher specimens has been deposited in the United States National Herbarium.

Chromosome numbers are reported for 16 species (Table 1). The report of $n = 8$ for *Eryngium ebracteatum* confirms previous reports (Hamel, 1955; Bell and Constance, 1966) for that species as does the count of $n = 12$ confirm previous reports (Goodspeed, 1923; Lewis et al, 1962) for *Nicotiana glauca*. The remaining 14 reports are evidently the initial reports for the respective species.

The report of $n = 28$ for *Justicia (Rhytiglossa) leucophloea* supports the position that *Rhytiglossa* is not distinct from *Justicia* (Wasshausen, personal communication). Although counts for species of *Justicia* range from $n = 9$ (Pal, 1964) to $n = 17$ (Ellis, 1962), the most frequently reported number is $n = 14$ (Grant, 1955). The report of $n = 28$ is the first report of polyploidy in the genus.

The reports for *Lafoensia pacari*, $n = c. 10$, (Lythraceae), *Deianira erubescens*, $n = 14$, (Gentianaceae) and *Prestonia acutifolia*, $n = 16-17$, (Apocynaceae) are evidently the initial reports for these genera.

The report of $n = 12$ for *Loasa rupestris* is the first report of that number in *Loasa*. The occurrence of $n = 12$ in *Loasa* is of some interest since Darlington and Ammal (1945) considered the genus dibasic with $x = 7, 15$ and at

least one species has been reported as $n = 19$ (Tschischow in Cave, 1963). It may therefore be hypothesized that the $n = 19$ species possibly had an amphidiploid origin from hybridizing $n = 7$ and $n = 12$ species.

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Table I

<i>n</i> =	Locality
	ALISMACEAE
c.14	<i>Echinodorus subalatus</i> (Mart.) Griseb. State of Bahia: Correntina. *530
	LEGUMINOSAE
11	<i>Camptosema coriaceum</i> (Nees & Mart.) Benth. State of Bahia: Veredãozinho, Município of Correntina. 549
16	<i>Crotalaria breviflora</i> DC. State of São Paulo: Parque do Estado, São Paulo. 604
	TROPAEOLACEAE
c.14	<i>Tropaeolum glaziovii</i> Fr. Buchenau State of Minas Gerais: Gruta de Lagoa Santa, near Lagoa Santa. 586
	LOASACEAE
12	<i>Loasa rupestris</i> Gardn. State of Bahia: Gameleira, Município of Irecê. 475
	LYTHRACEAE
c.10	<i>Lafoensia pacari</i> St. Hil. State of Bahia: Gameleira, Município of Irecê. 488
	UMBELLIFERAE
8	<i>Eryngium ebracteatum</i> Lam. State of São Paulo: 9 km south of São José dos Campos. 605
	GENTIANACEAE
14	<i>Deianira erubescens</i> Cham. & Schlecht. State of Goiás: Alvorada, between Posse and Formosa. 565
	APOCYNACEAE
16-17	<i>Prestonia acutifolia</i> (Benth.) K. Schum. State of Goiás: Alvorada, between Posse and Formosa. 562

SOLANACEAE	
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham	12 State of Bahia: Gameleira, Município of Irecê. 489
<i>Solanum paniculatum</i> L.	12 State of Bahia: Correntina. 524
<i>Solanum asperum</i> L. C. Rich	12 State of Bahia: Correntina. 536
<i>Solanum rufum</i> Sendtn.	12 State of Goiás: Alvorada, between Posse and Formosa. 563
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	12 State of Bahia: 22 km south of Gameleira, Município of Irecê. 479
SCROPHULARIACEAE	
<i>Angelonia biflora</i> Benth.	State of Bahia: Gameleira, Município of Irecê. 490
ACANTHACEAE	
<i>Justicia leucophloea</i> (Nees) Wasshausen**	28 State of Rio de Janeiro: Parque Nacional Serra dos Orgãos. 583

*Collection numbers those of senior author.

***Justicia leucophloea* (Nees) Wasshausen, comb. nov. *Rhytiglossa leucophloea* Nees in DC. Prodr. 11: 343. 1847. Although the combination has been published twice in synonymy, in the Prodr. and in Index Kewensis, it has not been made validly before.